#### WEBINAR WEDNESDAYS



#### Wednesday, August 18, 2021

### JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Presented by:

Fran DeWalt

AOC Juvenile Justice Services Division, Automation Unit

Joe Kelroy

Director of the AOC Juvenile Justice Services Division

**Holly Reynolds** 

Program Development Specialist, Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division

&

**Chris Varner** 

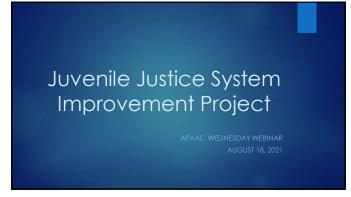
AOC's Juvenile Justice Services Division, Budget Unit

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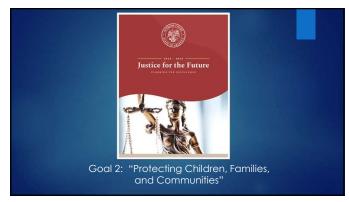
ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL

3838 N. Central Ave., Suite 850 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

ELIZABETH BURTON ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



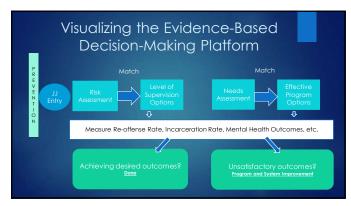
## Learning Objectives ▶ Gain understanding about: ▶ Arizona's Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP) ▶ The AZYAS Risk Assessment ▶ The Recommendation Matrix ▶ Correctional Program Checklist ▶ Short-term Standard Probation and Risk Based Supervision ▶ AOC contracted services targeting criminogenic and/or mental health needs











## In recent years, juvenile justice professionals have recognized the research that shows that we are more likely to achieve positive youth outcomes and reduce recidivism if decisions regarding services and placement for court-involved youth are based on a risk, need, and responsivity framework. Source: Dowden, C., & Andrews, D. A. (2000). Effective correctional treatment and reoffending: A meto-analysis.







A	ssessing	Risk and Needs	
	Identify	Identify risk to re-offend and areas of need	
	Determine	Determine the appropriate level of supervision	
	Target	Target programs based on criminogenic needs	



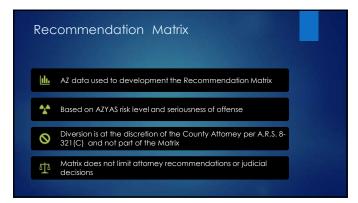








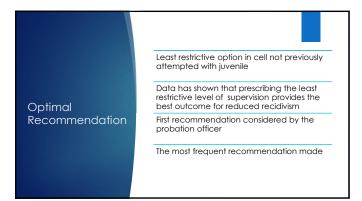


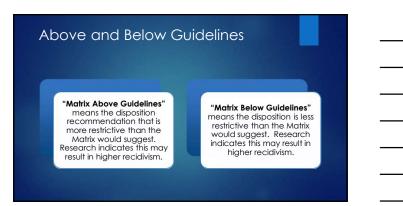


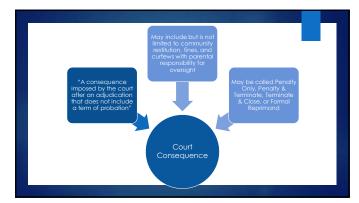




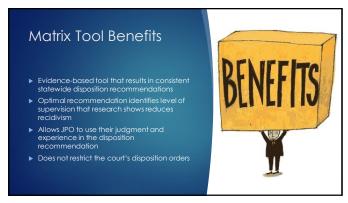












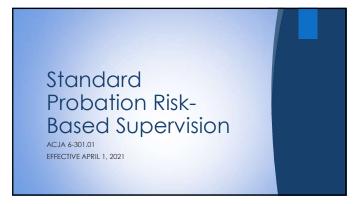


### A.R.S. §8-341(D): If a juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and is adjudicated as a repeat felony juvenile offender, UNIESS THE COURT DETERMINES BASED ON THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE AND A RISK ASSESSMENT THAT JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SERVICES ARE NOT REQUIRED, the juvenile court shall place the juvenile intensive probation, which may include home arrest and electronic monitoring, may place the juvenile on juvenile intensive probation, which may include incarceration for a period of time in a juvenile detention center, or may commit the juvenile to the department of juvenile corrections pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1, subdivision (e) of this section for a significant period of time.

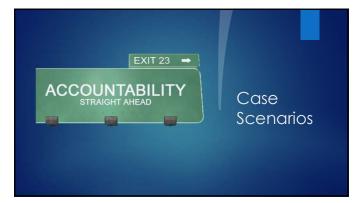
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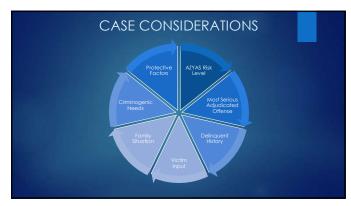
### Short-term Standard Probation ACJA 6-301.01 EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021

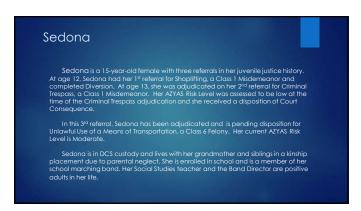




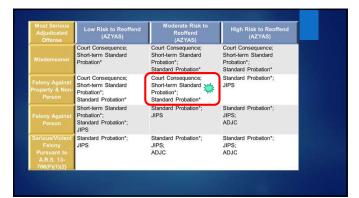












# Duncan is a 13-year-old male with seven referrals, all related to the same event. Six of the referrals are for Criminal Damage and combined have approximately 50 victims whose properties were spray painted. He has one referral for Contempt of Court after he cut off his GPS monitoring device and absconded pending Adjudication Hearing. Duncan has no other juvenile justice involvement. Duncan lives with his father, and they have a dysfunctional, volatile relationship. They have been uncooperative with he probation department during the disposition process. Mother lives out of state. There is no reported mental health diagnosis but Duncan reports marijuana and alcohol use. He makes statements desiring to continue delinquent behavior and idalizing high-profile criminals. The victims are vocal and concerned for their safety, especially those living close to Duncan. Law enforcement is active in their efforts to see Duncan placed, at minimum, on JIPS. Duncan was assessed using the AZYAS Disposition Instrument and is considered high risk to reoftend. His seven referrals were combined into one disposition, and he was adjudicated for one count of Criminal Damage, a Class 4 Felony.

